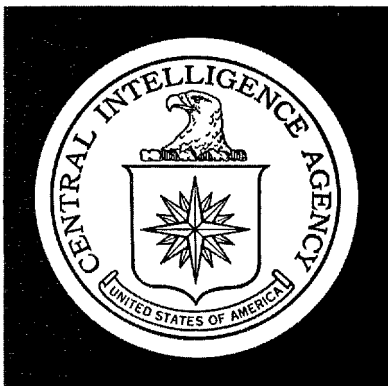


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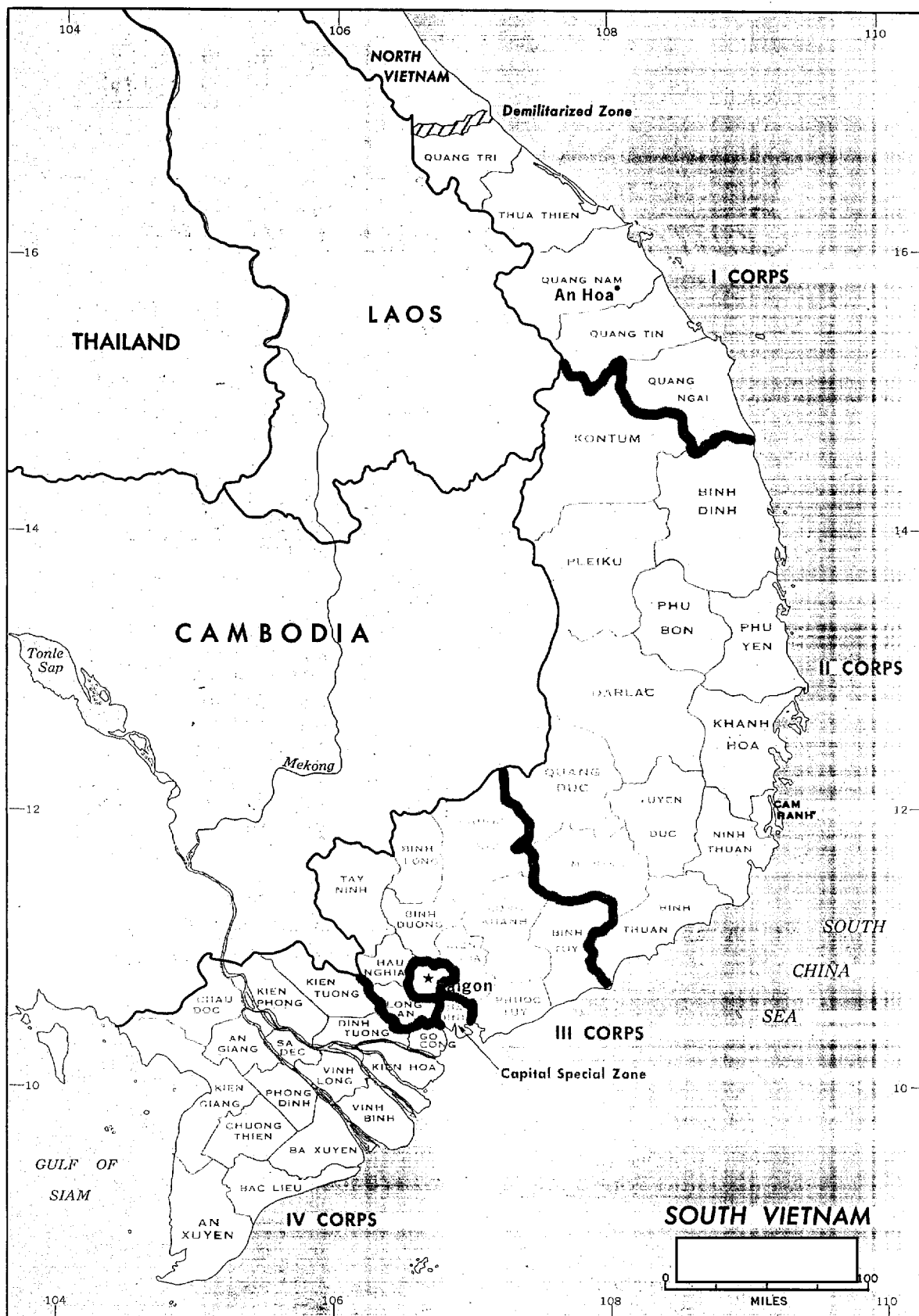
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South Vietnam: Communist military forces staged a series of shellings and ground assaults against allied military targets throughout South Vietnam yesterday.

Enemy units attacked a South Vietnamese infantry position just south of the Demilitarized Zone at the cost of 58 killed and 39 weapons lost. A US Marine command post near An Hoa was attacked with a mortar barrage followed by a ground probe resulting in enemy losses of 31 killed and friendly casualties of one killed and 49 wounded. Other significant attacks yesterday took place in South Vietnam's II and III corps resulting in generally light friendly losses.

It is too early to ascertain if these actions are a prelude to the widely anticipated upsurge of offensive action expected before next weekend. Additional indications of another round of widespread enemy activity lend credence to voluminous past reporting that another "highpoint" is imminent.

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Prime Minister Huong appears to be losing support among some influential circles, although there is no indication that President Thieu has soured on him.

Some former supporters of Huong in the National Assembly reportedly have cooled toward the prime minister and several leaders of President Thieu's National Social Democratic Front are attempting to establish blocs in the assembly to work for his ouster. They are attempting to round up sufficient assembly support for a no-confidence vote in the Huong government--a measure to this effect was passed by the lower house on 16 June.

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(Map)

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Uruguay: Leftist violence is increasing in Montevideo and probably will take on an anti-US tinge in anticipation of Governor Rockefeller's arrival on Friday.

On 13 June the US Embassy building was vandalized, the ambassador's car was hit by a fire bomb, and several other American-owned cars were damaged. Students and workers are planning to continue the antigovernment demonstrations and strikes they have been staging for the past month, and the large and well-organized Communist Party hopes to carry out additional attacks against the embassy and US personnel during the visit. The Communist youth organization intends to provoke clashes with the police, and members of most leftist groups are planning to organize or take part in street demonstrations.

The security forces can probably cope with localized agitation, but they will be hard pressed to maintain order if violence breaks out in several places at once.



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Mexico: Violence is again brewing in Yucatan.

Serious disorders are almost certain if, as is rumored, the state governor ousts the mayor of Merida, the capital of Yucatan. The mayor is a member of the opposition National Action Party (PAN).

The governor, whose administration has alienated many former supporters of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) in Yucatan, took over control of the Merida police last week. Earlier, the PRI-controlled state legislature had expelled one of the two opposition deputies on a charge of inciting violence.

Leaders of PAN allege that the turmoil is part of a nationally directed plan to eliminate opposition influence before the gubernatorial election in November. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] President Diaz Ordaz is concerned over the PAN's "hysteria," and fears that bloodshed will result.

Developments in Yucatan will have particular significance as the campaign for the presidential elections in July 1970 takes shape. Diaz Ordaz will be torn between the desire to avoid political discord that would mar the succession period, and the desire to force a government victory in Yucatan.



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Czechoslovakia: Party leader Husak expects neither a Soviet troop withdrawal nor a substantial loan from the Russians in the immediate future.

At a press conference in Moscow on 16 June, Husak said that Prague and Moscow would continue to consult about problems of "normalization," suggesting that the two have not reconciled their respective interpretations of the term. Husak's language was vague, but one key problem stems from disagreement over whether the presence of Soviet troops is necessary to Warsaw Pact security. Husak and his colleagues believe that Czechoslovakia should once again have primary responsibility for its own defense.

Husak remained noncommittal concerning reports that President Svoboda would go to Moscow later this month to negotiate a withdrawal or a loan. He said that no date has yet been set and implied that these issues could not be resolved during one such visit.

Husak's remarks in Moscow will disappoint his countrymen and may add to political tensions. Pro-Soviet conservatives probably will be encouraged to step up their campaign to return the country to a more orthodox system. They may call for further repression of isolated but still defiant groups of intellectuals and workers who are becoming increasingly alienated because of Husak's cooperation with the hard-liners.

Perhaps as a sop to the disenchanted liberals, Husak also declared that censorship of the mass media would be abolished after an undefined "transition period," which may be lengthy.

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Japan: A militant pacifist group previously identified with anti - Vietnam war demonstrations appears to be trying to take over the struggle against the US-Japan security treaty.

Beheiren (Peace in Vietnam Committee) staged nationwide rallies on 15 June billed as the kickoff for the campaign against extension of the security treaty in 1970. The rallies achieved unexpected success in fulfilling Beheiren's announced program of pulling together divergent radical elements, including extremist student groups.

Beheiren's success in attracting 50,000 demonstrators, 25,000 in Tokyo alone, will reinforce its claim that it is the only organization capable of uniting the feuding factions of the organized left and the unaffiliated "citizen groups" into a single mass movement.

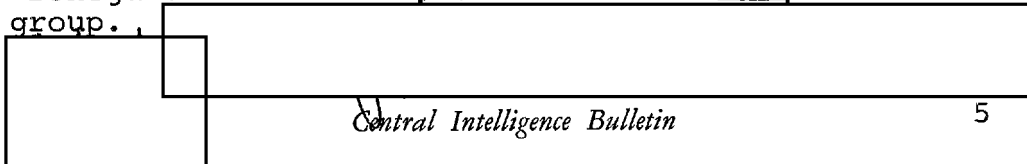


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Since the Paris peace talks substantially deflated the Vietnam issue in Japan, Beheiren has increased its involvement in the antitreaty movement. The organization has considerable potential for assuming a leading role in the campaign against treaty extension because of its nationwide cell organization and its attractiveness to radicals of almost all ideologies.

Beheiren's continued leadership in the anti-treaty struggle may depend in part on its ability to improve relations with the Japan Communist Party. Relations between the two have been cool thus far because several of Beheiren's leaders are Communist "renegades" who have formed their own splinter group.

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NOTE

International Communism: The International Communist Conference ended yesterday with adoption of the much worked-over main document on the extent of the "imperialist threat" and the "unity" of the Communist world. The communiqué acknowledged that five of the 75 attending parties--including the Italians--did not sign all or part of the document. The Cuban and Swedish parties, as observers, also did not sign. Seven other parties were reported to have expressed reservations about some portion of the document. Some of these parties, including the Romanians, may have given only qualified approval.



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